The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6481 號壹十八百四千六第 日三十月八年寅戊緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1878. 壹拜禮 號九月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 7, YANGTSZE, British str., 782, Schultze, Shanghai 4th Sept., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

September 7, AGIA, Danish str., 880, Djorup, Nagasaki 1st September, Coal and General.—MEYER & Co.

September 8, PARALOS, French bark, 342, Pasco, Newchwang 4th Sept., Beans.—CHINESE.

September 8, AJAX, British str., 1,550, Kidd, Shanghai 31st August, and Foochow 5th September, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

September 8, DOUGLAS, British str., 864, G. D. Pitman, Foochow 5th Sept., Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

September 8, BRAEMAR CASTLE, Brit. str., 1,427, H. Ayles, London 28th July, Suez 9th August, and Singapore 2nd Sept., General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

September 8, SALVADORA, Spanish str., 650, Larrinaga, Manila 5th September, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

September 8, MIN-Y-DON, British ship, 1,103, J. M. Leslie, Newcastle, N.S.W., 5th July, Coal.—OLYPHANT & Co.

September 8, EMELEO V., Italian bark, 724, R. Marello, Nagasaki 10th Aug., General.—D. MUSSO & Co.

September 8, TEELI, German bark, 350, T. C. Petersen, Touron 3rd Sept., General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

September 8, MINNA, German bark, 457, T. Dau, Keelung 14th August, Coal.—MEYER & Co.

September 8, BREMA, German bark, 380, K. Timpe, Newchwang 8th July, Beans.—WIELER & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 7TH.

Olympia, German steamer, for Swatow.
Gleneagles, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Carl Ritter, German bark, for Newchwang.
Wenchow, British steamer, for Swatow.
Taunton, British ship, for Newchwang.
Namoa, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Menmuir, British str., for Thursday Island.

DEPARTURES.

September 7, ALBAY, British steamer, for Hoihow.
September 7, PI DE MA DE, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
September 7, SOPHIE, German brig, for Tientsin.
September 7, KASHGAR, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.,
September 7, SUNDA, British str., for Yokohama.
September 7, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Brit. bark, for Chefoo.
September 7, BERTHA, British steamer, for New York via Suez.
September 7, OLYMPIA, German steamer, for Swatow.
September 7, MENMUIR, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
September 8, ULYSSES, British steamer, for Shanghai.
September 8, FORWARD, British bark, for Chefoo.
September 8, HANSA, German bark, for Newchwang.
September 8, PERNAMBUCO, British str., for Saigon.
September 8, HINDOSTAN, British str., for Shanghai.
September 8, GLENEAGLES, British steamer, for Shanghai.
September 8, YANGTSZE, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Agia*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—
Mr. Slade and servant, and 36 Chinese.
Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Robison and 2 children, Messrs. Le Sauvage and Courtois, and 120 Chinese, deck.
Per *Braemar Castle*, str., from London, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Tomlin. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Wyatt and Colman.
Per *Salvadora*, str., from Manila:—
Two Sisters of Mercy, Messrs. Toda, F. Perich, A. Esteba Gil, F. F. Bombati, Manuel Garcia, Perez, B. Barue, A. Masearo, J. Tomas, Villaboi, and Juan Sanchez, and 33 Chinese for Amoy.
Per *Tekli*, from Touron:—
4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Menmuir*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
Captain Symington and Mr. Bruce.
Per *Hindostan*, str., for Shanghai:—
Mr. W. Ball.

REPORTS.

The Italian bark *Emeleo V.* reports left Nagasaki on 10th August, and had calm weather throughout.

The Danish steamship *Agia* reports left Nagasaki on 1st September, and had fine weather with light winds.

The Spanish steamship *Salvadora* reports left Manila on 5th September, and had fine weather with very light winds.

The German bark *Minna* reports left Keelung on 14th August, and had light S.W. winds and calms with fine weather throughout.

The German bark *Tekli* reports left Touron on 3rd September, and had moderate South and Westerly winds throughout.

The British steamship *Braemar Castle* reports left London on 28th July, Suez on 9th August, and Singapore on 2nd September, and had fine weather throughout, but very hot up the China Sea. Arrived in Hongkong on Sunday morning at eight o'clock.

The British ship *Min-y-don* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 5th July. Crossed the Equator, in long. 140 E., 23 days out; from thence calms and very light winds to port. Off the port four days becalmed. Captain died on 4th September, after three weeks illness.

The German bark *Brema* reports left Newchwang on 8th July, and had light and variable Southerly winds to Turnabout. On the 30th heavy weather with winds from the E. through N., and N. to S.W.; from thence light Southerly winds with calms and strong E.N.E. currents.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on Thursday, the 5th September, and Swatow on the 7th, and had variable winds and squally weather throughout. Passed a P. & O. steamer and the German bark *Brema* off the Nine Pins. In Foochow the steamships *Argentino*, *Europe*, *Hesperia*, *Imbat*, *Kjobenhavn*, *Mikado*, and *Strathleven*. In Amoy the steamships *Glenifer*, *Hailoong*, and U.S. gunboat *Alert*.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Martha Jackson	Manila	July 27
Falcon	Hongkong	July 28
Ionian	Hongkong	July 28
Hankow (s)	Hankow	July 28
Deucalion (s.)	China Ports	July 28

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

HUGHES AND LEGGE,
At 3 P.M.,
Grounds, with Dwelling House, Offices, &c.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA OF TOKIO, Japan, has OPENED a BRANCH in this Port, and the Undersigned has been appointed their AGENT in Hongkong.

HEROMICH SHUGIO.

Office, No. 4c, Club Chambers.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1878. [1m1410

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and the Public in general that both BOB and JACK, our late Pilots, have left our employment, and we do not hold ourselves RESPONSIBLE for any transactions entered into by them on our account.

WING KEE.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1878. 16m880

NOTICE.

HAVING left the Firm of Messrs. WING KEE & Co. and commenced Business on our own account under the Style and Firm of "ROBERT AFOOK & Co," we beg to inform our Friends and the Public generally that any Orders they may favour us with will meet with our prompt attention.

BOB AND JACK.

20, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [1405

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1878. [6m1031

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

A LARGE BUNGALOW at KOWLOON. Apply to

J. A. BARRETTO.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1878. [1510

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 10, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1878. [1306

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Dinder," at present in the occupation of the BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [756

TO LET.

FLETCHERS' BUILDINGS, either as entire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments.

GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.

Supreme Court House.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1878. [36

TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use of DRAWING ROOM, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD, with a private family. Address F., care of *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1878. [tf568

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, at present occupied by the Hon. CECIL SMITH.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1878. [11

TO LET,

With possession from 1st September.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES, known as "IDLEWILD," SEYMOUR ROAD, at present in the occupation of the Hon. GEO. PHILLIPPO.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1878. [1336

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS. The BUNGALOW, No. 2, SHELLEY STREET.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1878. [37

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.

Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS attached to the BLUE HOUSES at Wanchi, Marine Lot 65.

For further Particulars apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [tf1083

TO LET.

IN the HOUSES on Marine Lot 65, formerly known as the BLUE HOUSES, situate on Praya East:—

HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with Possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House, or in Flats, with Possession on the 1st of August.

As also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine Spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

For further Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1878. [tf1082

FOR SALE, an AUSTRALIAN CHESNUT GELDING, quiet to ride and believed to be sound. Apply to Horse Boy, Belle Vue.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1878. [1305

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to announce that he intends VISITING AMOY and FOOCHOW, leaving Hongkong on September 15th, and returning on November 1st.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1878. [19

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
79]. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

THE CHUNG-KOI SAN-PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £150,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [1813

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 MONTHS' NOTICE, 3 % PER ANNUM.
At 6 MONTHS' NOTICE, 4 % PER ANNUM.
At 12 MONTHS' NOTICE, 5 % PER ANNUM.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1878. [1144

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....1,200,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. H. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Adam Lind, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Wilhelm Reimers, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	W. S. Young, Esq.

Hon. W. Keswick.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.—

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 16th August, 1878.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

CAPITAL ..... £750,000.
RESERVED FUND ..... £151,560 10s. 0d.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

FOR 3 MONTHS, 2 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

Besides conducting general Exchange Business, the Bank Discounts Local Bills payable in Kongkong and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Present Rate of Discount for approved short sight Acceptances ..... } 5 % PER ANNUM.

Rates for Advances, according to the terms required, may be ascertained on application.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1878. [tf1300

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having this day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE, BOOK DEBTS, and GOOD-WILL of the CHINA DISPENSARY, hitherto carried on by Mr. W. BALL, will CONDUCT and CARRY on the said BUSINESS (in connection with the VICTORIA DISPENSARY) on his own account from this date.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1878. [tf1489

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at CHEAP RATES, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1878. [3m1465

BLOOMFIELD AND PATTERSON,
MANUFACTURERS
of the
BONANZA RUBBER STAMPS.

For Business purposes, marking Linen, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.

Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.

Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.

44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Under New Management, this Establishment will now be conducted as a First-class Hotel.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality only.
New English and American Billiard Tables.

J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Shipmasters and others that he has a number of Powerful STEAM LAUNCHES available for TOWING VESSELS at very LOW RATES. They may also be hired for towing Lighters and Cargo-boats as well as for Excursions.

SING LEE,
No. 37, Tung Man Lane.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1878.

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT, in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [969

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. H. SCOTT, Esquire, to Sell by Public Auction (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), at their Office, No. 23, Queen's Road Central,

THIS DAY,
the 9th September, 1878, at 3 o'clock P.M., that desirable

PROPERTY,

Situated in the Pokfoulum District, and known as "POKFOOLUM," comprising:—

FARM LOTS Nos. 16, 17, AND 28,

Measuring in all 15½ Acres, with the DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDENER'S HOUSE, &c., thereon.

The Grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain many fine Trees, Shrubs, &c., and there is a Tennis Lawn 220 by 100 feet. The House, which has been kept in thorough repair and is in good order, contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, Four Bedrooms, Two Dressing Rooms, Bathrooms, Storeroom, &c., with ample accommodation for Servants and Coolies. The Offices comprise Stable with Two Loose Boxes and Four Stalls, Coach-house, Harness-room, Gardener's-house, and Tool-room, Poultry-house and large Yard enclosed with an iron and wire net fence.

The FURNITURE may be taken at a valuation.

All Expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser. Half Purchase Money on fall of the hammer; Balance on completion of Transfer.

For further Particulars, apply to

HUGHES AND LEGGE,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1878. [1462

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 10th September, 1878, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 2, Staunton Street, the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising:—

Green Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITE, Marble-top SIDE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, ENGRAVINGS, Teakwood Extension DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1878. [1512

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Owners to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 11th September, 1878, at Twelve (12) o'clock Noon, the German Brig

"FROHLICH II,"

330 Tons Register, Carrying Capacity about 3,200 piculs, as she lies in the Harbour of Swatow, with Masts, Sails, and everything complete.

The Vessels was built in Calmar, Sweden, in 1864, and coppered in Swatow February, 1875.

For any further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CAMPBELL & Co.

Swatow, 3rd September, 1878. [1498

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 16th September, 1878, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 61, Wyndham Street, the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

comprising:—

American-made Walnut DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, covered in Coffee and Maroon Rep.

Blackwood Carved Marble-top CENTRE TABLE, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, CHIMNEY GLASSES, BRONZES, and ORNAMENTS.

BRONZE GASALIERS and GAS BRACKETS, HEARTH RUGS.

American-made WALNUT DINING-ROOM SUITE, covered in Green Leather; American-made Walnut MUSIC STAND.

American-made Walnut Extension DINING TABLE.

American-made Walnut Marble-top SIDEBOARD, with GLASS.

DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, and CLOCKS.

American-made WALNUT DOUBLE BEDSTEAD, WRITING DESK, and GLASS BOOKCASE.

American-made Walnut Marble-top BUFFET with GLASS and Marble-top TABLES.

One American COOKING RANGE.

&c., &c., &c.,

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 14th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1878. [1478

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
IMPORTER OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PATENT MEDICINES, and TOILET REQUISITES.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

SHIP AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS supplied and refitted.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

N.B.—All business communications should be addressed VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [85

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.

LANMAN AND KEMP.

New York, July 9th, 1878. [3m1416

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to notify that they have made such arrangements in connection with their

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

that they are now able to GUARANTEE the PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS.

The following GOODS suitable for the PRESENT SEASON have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested:—

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for DRESS SUITS.
FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for MORNING SUITS.
HOMESPUN, FRIEZE, BEAVER, &c., for ULSTERS.
SUPERFINE BEAVER, &c., for LIGHT OVERCOATS.
HOMESPUN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for SUITS and TROWSERINGS.
EXTRA THIN TWEEDS and ANGOLA, for SUMMER SUITS and TROWSERINGS.
BLACK, BLUE, and COLOURED SERGES, for SUITS.
CORDS, STOCKINETTES, and CASSIMERES, for RIDING TROWSERS.
UNIFORMS, LACE, BUTTONS, &c., for H.B.M. NAVY and U.S. NAVY.
BULLOCH LADE'S SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
"S.B.H." The FINEST WHISKY ever imported.
IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER.
CHARCOAL and SPONGE FILTERS.
SILBER LAMPS, for KEROSINE, in Large Assortment.
LAWN TENNIS SETS.
LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.
VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.
COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
VERY FINE FRESH APPLES, per Box or per Dozen.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1878. [635

TO BE SOLD.

A CHESTNUT BARB, the Property of Lieutenant MAXWELL, 74th Highlanders; Height 13 hands 1½ inches; quiet to ride, good paces, carries a Lady, and will go in Harness. Only sold on account of owner leaving the Colony. For further Particulars, enquire at MURRAY BARRACKS.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1878. [1491

FOR SALE.

THE Steam Launch "KATE," at present lying in this Harbour; carries about 12 Persons in Cabin; consumes 4 cwts. Coal per 24 hours.

The Steam Launch "FLORA MACDONALD," at present engaged as a Tug at Tientsin; carries 80 to 85 tons Cargo; when not towing steams 7 knots, and consumes 2½ tons Coal per 24 hours; Bunker Capacity 15 tons.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1878. [1487

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY ASTI WINES.

BARBERA, BAROLO, NEBIOLO, LACHRIMO CHRISTI, and CAPRI, at $7 per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts and $8 per Case of 2 Dozen Pints.

VERMOUTH DOLCE, at $7 per Case of 1 Dozen Litre Bottles and at $8 per Case of 2 Dozen Half-litre Bottles.

D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1878. [1367

FOR SALE.

A Fast STEAM-LAUNCH, 38 feet long, by 8 feet beam. ENGINES 6-inch inverted Cylinder, High Pressure. Small consumption.

For further particulars, address J. K., care of *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1182

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
CELEBRATED
WINES AND COGNAC.

Price List on application.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [1268

NOTICE.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

On and after 1st September RETAIL SALES of the COMPANY'S MANUFACTURES will be RESUMED at the Refinery.

East Point, 28th August, 1878. [1m1464

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information.

By Command,
J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1878.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a DANGEROUS ROCKY PATCH exists in the fairway into Mirs Bay.

The following Magnetic Bearings are from it:—

Fung Head	N. 16° W.
South end of Basalt Island	N. 87° W.
East Ninepin Rock and South part of South Ninepin in line	S. 55° W.
North-east Head Tamkau	S. 25° W.

This PATCH, about 40 feet long by 30 feet broad, extends in a North-east direction with 3 fathoms of water on it at low water springs and 15 fathoms close to.

J. DIXON,
Staff Commander, R.N.,
H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1878. [1m1403

ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY.

The Undersigned, having effected a LEASE of the above PROPERTY, PLANT, &c., have to request that, until further notice, all COMMUNICATIONS with reference to the business of the said Refinery be MADE TO THEM, either at their Offices, Queen's Road, or at the Refinery Premises.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1878. [909

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [16

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—

In Paper Wrapper	$1.50
Neatly Bound	$2.00

Apply at the Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 Danish Steamer

"ASIA,"

Captain Djörup, of 880 Tons Register.

Apply to.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1878. [1518

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [36i 1520

NOTICE.

MR. OSCAR VON DER HEYTE has been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the Style of SCHRIEVER & Co.

A BRANCH of the new Firm has been OPENED at HANOI.

W. SCHRIEVER.

Haiphong (Tonquin),
15th August, 1878. [8d1519

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given that TENDERS for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the term of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS, from the 1st of MARCH, 1879, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1858 will be RECEIVED at this Office until until NOON on MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1878.

Each Tender should specify the Monthly Payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By Command,

J. M. PRICE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1878. [tf1423

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the above Notification, it is hereby notified that HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to EXTEND the PERIOD up to which Tenders will be received to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October.

By Command,
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong,
6th September, 1878. [1511

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [3m1299

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [3m1298

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1878. [1479

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.

TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at HALF-PAST SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VENICE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence ex from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1878. [1503

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENFINLAS"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence ex from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock P.M. TO-DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1878. [1w1483

FROM LONDON, VIA SUEZ AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"COMMONWEALTH"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence ex from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 31st instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 8th Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1878. [3d1478

INTIMATIONS.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMUI.

THE Steamship

"TAIWAN,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1878. [1513

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Steamer

"SALVADORA,"

Larrinaga, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1878. [1516

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1878. [1514

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"RAJANATTJANUHAR,"

G. T. Hopkins, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1878. [1515

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"AJAX."

Captain Kidd, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1878. [1320

FOR AMOY.

THE Steamship

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO .....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW .....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY .....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW .....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO .....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI .....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI ... Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING } Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI .....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA .....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON .....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK .....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON .....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON .....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON .....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1878.

THERE is every reason, according to the latest accounts from Kiukiang, to fear that the inundation of the country along the banks of the Yangtsze will cause scarcity in that part of China and have the effect of raising the price of grain in other districts. It is stated by the natives that upwards of twenty thousand families, estimated at seven persons each, have been rendered homeless and destitute by these floods, while a vast tract of country, extending some thirty miles back from the river's bank, is under water, and it is feared that the flood will not subside in time to allow of the planting of fresh crops. To the great army of paupers in the North, therefore, there is every probability that a contingent of 140,000 will be added by this disaster in Central China. Truly the Central Kingdom has had its share of misfortunes lately. The Authorities should try to avoid, in this instance, their great mistake up in the North—giving eleemosynary relief to crowds of distressed refugees collected together for the purpose. This plan of making paupers of such hosts of the people is a most injudicious one and eminently calculated to demoralise them. Let the Government start relief works on which these homeless and indigent people can be employed, and thus, while affording them an opportunity of earning an honest living, some useful undertaking may be carried out. They might, for instance, be employed in repairing the river banks and strengthening them against future inundations. This accomplished, there are breaches in the Grand Canal which are in need of repair. Failing these works, the need of decent roads is felt everywhere, and the advisability of constructing a trial railway in some favourable locality might well be considered. It is very little good doling out so many strings of cash at a time to the refugees, as we notice has been done by the Taotai of Kiukiang. Some more permanent provision must be made for their subsistence, and they should not be made to eat the bread, or rather rice, of idleness for a period of some months, as was the case in Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli. The axiom laid down in the nursery hymn about mischief being found for idle hands is only too true and it will assuredly be realised in this case, if the Chinese Government allows bands of unemployed and starving persons to roam at will through the country. People who at the best of times have but confused notions in the matter of *meum* and *tuum*, cannot, when suffering the pangs of hunger, be expected to display any rigid respect for the rights of property. Even when the first batch of refugees arrived at Kiukiang quite a panic set in among the shopkeepers and those who had anything to lose. Nor was their alarm altogether groundless. A crowd of the refugees visited two or three shops and demanded, without ceremony, some hundreds of strings of cash. The shopkeepers, after much chaffering, got rid of them by giving them a few strings; but later on, perhaps, it may not be so easy to satisfy them. In any case, the inhabitants of the different cities and towns likely to be visited by the unfortunate refugees have a right to be protected against plunder or black mail. They may be taxed for the support of their fellow-countrymen in distress, but they ought not to be exposed to robbery and violence by wandering hordes. If the Authorities act in a sensible manner all danger and serious consequences will be averted; but should they attempt to carry out a piecemeal and unsystematic method of relief there will be difficulties, and, possibly, insurrections. The Chinese can work when made to do so, but no more than other Orientals are they exempt from the vice of indolence when the necessity of working is not present, and would in travelling about different provinces contract habits of idleness which are not to be shaken off very easily. Nothing is more calculated to develop brigandage than to permit troops of houseless people to roam through the country. There is practically no obstacle in the way of their sacking a village where they outnumber the population, and the evil cannot be met by despatching bands of soldiers to disperse the bandits. The usual method resorted to by the Chinese in such cases, when dispersion fails, is extermination, which is carried out with the ruthless disregard of the value of human life characteristic of the nation. Prevention is infinitely better than such a cure, and if need not be more difficult. By proper organisation, the destitute people of the Yangtsze Valley may be efficiently provided for, concurrently with the prosecution of some important and remunerative enterprise for the general benefit.

The time up to which tenders will be received for the opium farm has been extended for one month, from the 23rd September to the 23rd October.

The British ship *Ming-y-don*, which arrived here yesterday from Newcastle, N.S.W., reports the death of the captain on the 4th instant, after three weeks illness.

On Saturday night a fire occurred at the Peak. By some means or other the Hon. C. B. Plunkett's bungalow caught fire and was burned to the ground. Fortunately the occupants escaped uninjured.

The maximum temperature at the Peak during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 82.0, the minimum 75.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 93.0 and the minimum 80.0.

The stamp revenue for the month of August amounted to $11,924. The total collected during the present year up to August 31st was $86,422, as against $78,245 collected during the same period of 1877, showing an increase of $8,177.

Her Majesty's Exequatur empowering Mr. Taro Ando to act as Consul for Japan at this port, dated 4th March, 1878, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*. It is also notified that Mr. Taro Ando has reported his resumption of the duties of his Consulate.

The *Thistle*, 4 guns, double screw composite gun-vessel, Commander R. S. Hunt (says the *Hampshire Advertiser* of the 17th July), is ordered home to Spithead from the China station. She was recommissioned at Hongkong in December, 1874, when a fresh crew was sent out from England.

Thirty-five candidates presented themselves for the vacant post of third lighthouse-keeper, who were examined by Dr. Eitel, the Acting Head of the Education Department, and Mr. J. P. McEwen, R.N., the Acting Harbour Master. It is notified in the *Gazette* that Leopold L. Lopes has been appointed on probation.

At the Marine Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. P. McEwen, R.N., James Hopper, a seaman on the British ship *The Goolwa*, was charged with deserting from his ship at Amoy.—He was ordered to be sent back to his ship by the first opportunity and to be detained in Victoria gaol for safe keeping in the meantime.

The Foochow paper says:—The excitement at Foochow is subsiding. All the missionaries living in the city have removed to the foreign settlement. The school house which was burnt down and other damage done is valued at $8,000. H.B.M. Consul and some missionaries who were present at the time of the riot were molested by the mob, but nobody was injured.

Efforts are now being made to induce the Viceroy of the Two Kwang to grant inward and outward transit passes at Pakhoi, at which port, though opened to foreigners by the Chefoo Convention, no foreign trade has yet been done. It believes the British Consul at Canton to make earnest and forcible representations on the subject to His Excellency the Viceroy. We understand the Hoppo is favourably inclined to the measure, and is also quite willing that the cassia monopoly possessed by Canton merchants should be broken up. At present, though fully a hundred miles nearer the cassia producing districts, not a picul of cassia finds it way to Pakhoi owing to this Canton monopoly. If the monopoly be broken up, as by Treaty it ought to be, it is probable that many thousands of piculs of cassia would come down to Pakhoi yearly, as it could be shipped there at a cheaper rate than at Canton. It rests, apparently, with the British Consul at Canton, whether the promising port of Pakhoi is to remain, as hitherto, practically closed to foreign trade.

On Saturday night, the Royal English Opera Company performed Balfe's well-known legendary opera "Satanella, or the Power of Love" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The house was again well filled, many of those present having a lively recollection of Miss May's *Sylvanella* as performed here two years back. The opera as produced on Saturday was something like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out, inasmuch as the company were compelled through the illness of one of their number to omit the part of *Arimanes* from it. Nevertheless, though this materially detracted from the representation of the opera, it was, taken altogether, a very successful performance. This, of course, was mainly due to the excellent singing and acting of Miss May and Mr. Vernon. The part of *Satanella* is well suited to Miss May's histrionic and vocal powers alike, and though early in the evening she appeared to be labouring under the disadvantage of a slight cold, she sang with great taste, tenderness, and feeling, and was most enthusiastically applauded throughout. The song "There's a power whose sway" was admirably rendered, and was greeted with a most unanimous and determined encore. Throughout the opera Miss May sustained the burden of a very heavy part with infinite credit to herself and satisfaction to the audience, the interest of the latter never flagging while she was on the stage. As *Count Rupert* Mr. Vernon scored one more to his several successes. His acting and singing left little to be desired, and the applause was loud and frequent. His rendering of the drinking song was especially good, and it was vigorously encored. The part of *Lelia* found a very fair exponent in Miss Clara Stanley, whose acting was exceedingly creditable. Miss B. Dragar made a very good *Princess Stella*, and *Dame Bertha* was efficiently represented by Miss A. Dragar. Mr. Rollings undertook two parts, those of *Karl* and the *Grand Vizier*, and did justice to both. His acting in the latter role was unique, and comical to a degree, and he was well supported by Master James, who appeared as his *Boy Slave*. Their antics excited roars of laughter, and they were called before the curtain at the close of the act. Mr. Hodson sustained the part of *Hortensius*, the Count's tutor, with much credit, but he might have spoken a little louder. The other parts were fairly well done, and the band amateurs who assisted as pirates, &c., deserve great praise for their share in contributing to the success of the performance. The opera was placed on the stage with a good deal of attention to detail in scenery and accessories.

AQUATICS.

A scratch four-oared match between two crews of the Victoria Recreation Club was rowed on Saturday afternoon, the course being from the Wanchi Pier to the Bath-house. The crews were:—

THISTLE.	SYLPH.
M. W. Saunders (bow).	— Townsend (bow).
E. Traill.	T. G. Templar.
J. A. L. Coker.	F. Oswald.
I. H. Greer (stroke).	D. C. Travers (stroke).
A. J. Lewis (cox.).	J. A. Blogg (cox.).

The water was in excellent condition for rowing. The race was expected to be a tight one, the crews being considered very well matched, but at the second stroke Oswald broke his stretcher, and this accident necessarily handicapped the Sylph considerably. Greer's men drew away from the commencement and came in easy winners by a good length. Time, 5 min. 20 sec.

ROYAL ARTILLERY V. 74TH HIGHLANDERS.

A four-oared match between men of the Artillery and the 74th Highlanders for $40, also came off on Saturday afternoon. It resulted in a walk over for the Artillery, one of the 74th breaking his oar at the first stroke. On examination afterwards it was found that the oar had been sprung. The 74th men are anxious to try conclusions again. The names of the crews were:—

HIGHLANDERS.	ARTILLERY.
Scott (bow).	Fillingham (bow).
Linder.	Atkins.
Crawford.	Carroll.
Connell (stroke).	Bean (stroke).
Dawson (cox.).	Clifford (cox.).

Mr. Beart was starter and umpire for both events, and Mr. Hynes judge.

POLICE COURT.

7th September.

BEFORE MR. C. V. CREAGH.

A DESTITUTE.

Gabriel Bergstrom, a fireman, unemployed, was brought before the magistrate charged with being a distressed German subject.

The prisoner stated that his consul refused him assistance.

His worship ordered the prisoner board and lodging for one week in the gaol.

THE RUNNER NUISANCE.

Li A Fat, Li Lin Yung, and Sang A Yung, boarding-house runners, and Lau A Sau, Ng A Fat, and Shik A Chang, boatmen, were charged by P.C. Sommerville with obstructing the navigation of the steamer *Taiwan* by boarding her before she was at her moorings.

The first three prisoners were fined $6 each, in default seven days' imprisonment; the sixth prisoner and the fourth and fifth prisoners were fined $1 each, in default, three days' imprisonment.

STRIKERS.

Li A Ki, Choy A Fuk, and Chan A Kiu, coppersmiths, were charged with unlawfully leaving the employment of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company without giving due notice.

Robert Miller Robertson, manager of the engineering department at the Kowloon Docks, said—The two last prisoners have been in the employ of the company as coppersmiths for some time. The first prisoner receives $1 per day. Our number one man, such as the first prisoner, are looked upon as monthly servants, but we have no written agreement to that effect, the other prisoners are daily servants. On the morning of the 2nd instant we had some particular work to do in a hurry for the mail steamer. I gave the number one man full particulars as to how I required the work to be done. On the following morning he brought me the work, which he had finished, but not according to the instructions I had given him on the previous day. I told him to take the work back and finish it by four o'clock in the afternoon. The number one man always receives a month's notice if he is not required and is expected to give a month's notice if he wishes to leave. In the books the first prisoner is entered at $1 per diem, but he is not paid until the end of the month. The first prisoner took the work back, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards when I passed the shop I saw the men all standing together talking. I told them it was of no use talking about it, as the work must be done at once. Five minutes later I saw them still talking. The second prisoner had a tool in his hand, which was not required for the work, and I took it from him. The first prisoner then said "I think more better you catchee nother man do work." I told them I would get other men when it suited me. The bell was then rung for dinner, and on my return at one o'clock the clerk informed me that the prisoners had refused to work. On going into the shop I found all the men gone but a coolie, whom I did not think proper to prosecute. The first prisoner hires all the other men, but the company pays them. It is my belief that the second and third prisoners are under the influence of the first prisoner. The second and third prisoners are paid by the hour.

The first prisoner said—I am always paid on the 15th of every month. I have received $1 a day for little more than one year. The work that I did was done according to orders. The complainant used abusive language to me, and I told him that he had better get another man. He said "All right, I have got one, you can go you are not wanted. I'll get all new men here." He never told me to do the work over again. He told me to take the work back to the shop and I did so, as it was near knock-off time. He is always very hard upon me, and on the day in question he tried to hit me. I would not put up with it, so I left.

Mr. Robertson further said, in reply to his Worship—There were some other men in the shop, but I don't suppose they heard what was said. I most emphatically deny ever threatening to beat the first prisoner. Eventually I had to send some of the pipes on board in a most disgraceful state and some others I had to send over to Hongkong to be finished. I might have spoken very strongly to the men, but it was to induce them to go on with the work.

The second prisoner—I did my work according to my directions. The complainant attempted to beat me for not doing my work properly, so I went away.

The third prisoner said—I am an apprentice at the docks and do not know how to work properly. It was of no use my staying at the work alone.

The first prisoner was fined $10, in default seven days' imprisonment; the second prisoner was fined $3, in default, four days' imprisonment; and the third prisoner was fined $1, in default two days' imprisonment.

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS.

Lo Ayum and Chun Akum were charged by Inspector Lindsay with being rogues and vagabonds.

Inspector Lindsay said he went to a brothel, No. 37, Square-street, and arrested both the prisoners. In the first prisoner's pocket was a bottle containing some poison. He applied for a remand in order to have the liquid analysed.

The case was remanded until to-day (Monday.)

MISCONDUCT AS A CONSTABLE.

Wong Chi Piu, Chinese Constable No. 146, was charged by Sing Lee with misconduct as a Police Constable.

It appears that on Friday morning 400 tons of coal were being landed and taken into the complainant's godowns at Wanchi. The prisoner, who was not on duty, went to the complainant's store in Tung Man-lane and said the coal was stolen and could not be landed. When the complainant went to Wanchi the prisoner said he stopped the work under the Inspector's orders. Upon enquiring of the Inspector the complainant found that he knew nothing about the affair whatever, and had given no instruction to any one about it.

The prisoner, in defence, said he had heard that Sing Lee had obtained 20 tons of coal more than he ought to have had, and he was enquiring into the matter.

His Worship fined the prisoner $6; in default, one week's imprisonment.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Adjee Muhomed, P.C. 637, was brought up, on remand, charged with cutting and wounding his wife.

Poo Akun, the wounded woman, who was obliged to have a chair whilst giving her evidence said—I am wife to the prisoner, and was married at Aberdeen, on the 28th May last, by an Indian named Awan. On the 28th ultimo, about four o'clock p.m., I made some curry for the prisoner, who grumbled and would not eat it. He went away from the house then and about ten o'clock p.m., he came back and scolded and beat me with his staff. He then left the house again, but shortly afterwards returned and struck me twice upon the head, with some instrument, and cutting it in two places. I was insensible for some time. A woman named Lee Achoy was in the room at the time I was struck. There was no other person in the house. The next day when I recovered my senses I found I was in the hospital. There was no constable in the house that evening, but a constable was at the house with the prisoner when I made the curry, but he went away with the prisoner.

By the prisoner—I am not in the habit of gambling. I am not in the habit of calling you a dirty man when you come home from your duty.

The case was further remanded until this day (Monday).

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[FEE EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 5th September.

THE DISASTROUS COLLISION IN THE THAMES.

The excursion steamer referred to in yesterday's London telegram sank near Woolwich. Of those on board 600 persons were drowned and only 85 saved.

Her Majesty sent a telegram expressing her sympathy for the friends of those drowned, and the Lord Mayor has consented to receive subscriptions on their behalf.

RECALL OF MIDHAT TO TURKEY.

Midhat Pacha has been recalled.

LATER.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

A division of the Austrian Army has attacked and defeated the Insurgents at Boboj.

THE PORTE AND GREECE.

The Porte refuses to appoint delegates for the rectification of the frontiers of Greece.

AMOY.

A versified Proclamation, emanating from the Hai-tang's Yamên, has this day (3rd inst.) been posted up at the Ling-tow jetty, Koolangsu. It warns native householders (1) against throwing garbage into the streets or keeping their premises in a dirty condition, calculated to foster disease; and (2) informs the public that a police officer has been appointed to put a stop to the depredations of thieves.

Gambling has been lately very rife at this Port and the Chinese Authorities have made considerable efforts to find out the gamblers; and we understand that lately they made a raid and discovered a house in the middle of the city which was in the habit of receiving gamblers; whereupon a number of official runners entered the house, but could only apprehend two men, the others making their escape. The house and money found in it were confiscated. An investigation is going on at the Magistrate's office to obtain the names of other gamblers.—*Amoy Gazette.*

FOOCHOW.

26th August.

The American schooner *Spartan* arrived at Quangtow on the 24th from the wreck of the German steamer *Sedan*. She brought two boxes of sycee, which she had recovered from the wreck, worth about Tls. 3,000. Captain Vincent shipped the sycee to Hongkong in the steamship *Yesso*, on the 25th. On one or two previous occasions, Captain Vincent has shipped quantities of sycee salved from the *Sedan*, to Hongkong, by Douglas's steamers, from Haitan Straits. I cannot speak positively as to the amount, but am told on reliable authority that the salvors have recovered in all up to now about Tls. 28,000, in sycee alone. Captain Vincent cleared again to-day at the Custom-house, and intends to sail again to-morrow for Haitan Straits.

One of our tea taipans has left for Old England, and two others have taken their departure for Australia, in order to solicit business for next year's tea season.

We have had a good deal of rain for the last five or six days, and the temperature is beginning to get cooler—being quite a treat, after the longest and hottest summer experienced for years in Foochow.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

WENCHOW.

To-day it has been my painful duty to attend the first European funeral which has taken place at Wénchow. A lady, the wife of one of our missionary fellow-residents, has been cut off in the course of a few hours by cholera, leaving an infant only ten days old. These appalling events cast a deep gloom over any community; but in one so small as this, where every member of it is well-known to the other, they strike with redoubled force. Mrs. Jackson had been resident here for several years, and up to the moment of attack had had no reason to complain of climatic influences. She was a zealous worker, and much beloved by those for whom she laboured. By her fellow residents she was no less respected and esteemed, and the sad occurrence which has removed her from our midst has affected all in a way that can be but inadequately expressed. It is but little to say that our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy is with him on whom this affliction falls heaviest.

The outbreak of cholera began about ten days or a fortnight ago, the mortality running up from ten to about thirty per diem, but happily it now appears to be on the wane.

Strange to say, the disease has hitherto confined itself almost entirely to the beggars and very poorest people, scarcely any of the better class natives having suffered. On the 20th, a seaman belonging to the *Nassau* was seized, but when the ship left on the 21st he appeared to be out of danger. Prior to the rains, which have fallen for the last week, we had been suffering from prolonged drought, and thus the wells had become dried up or what little water collected in them seemed to be impure. This, coupled with certain atmospheric changes, may have led to a reappearance of the disease, which however does not seem to exist to the same extent, or be of equal malignity, with that which visited China last year.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

HANGCHOW.

29th August.

The officials have been trying a new plan for raising "Relief Funds." Voluntary contributions were found to come in rather slowly, so it was determined to levy a tax on the householders. A proclamation was issued, ordering that all houses, renting for over 3,000 cash per mensem, should pay one month's rentage to the officers, ostensibly for famine relief. Blank receipts were printed, and the process of collecting was going on briskly, when there came a counter proclamation, revoking the previous decree, and informing the populace that holders of receipts could bring them to head-quarters and have them redeemed. On presenting their receipts, however, it was found that their value had suddenly depreciated 60 per cent., and the holders had to be satisfied with 40 cents for each dollar they had paid. The explanation given was that the famine regions were now recovering from their distress, and the 60 per cent. would be all that would be needed. The whole transaction looks very suspicious, and, as the matter now stands, it is an unequal sort of squeeze on the few who had the misfortune to be visited by the collector before the order was revoked. If the project had been carried out, an immense sum of money must have been realized. Houses on the great street rent for from five to thirty thousand cash, say an average of five dollars for a house. If there be 50,000 taxable houses in Hangchow, this would yield a quarter of a million dollars from this city alone. The rate of tax extended over the nine remaining *fus* and seventy odd *hiens* of the province, must have swelled the sum to many millions. Why such a grand scheme or systematic beneficence (?) was inaugurated, after news had come of heavy rains and promising harvests in the famine districts, is one of the mysteries of of political economy which, perhaps, few but the authors themselves comprehend. A large sum of money must have been collected, even as it is; but whether it will ever reach the destitute is at least doubtful.

Mr. Wu's liberal contributions to the Relief Fund have been rewarded by an Imperial present of a yellow riding-coat. Wu is evidently ambitious of a reputation. In addition to his palatial residence, which perhaps has no equal in the Empire, he is now building a Chinese medicine shop for the manufacture of pills and plasters of all descriptions. This establishment when finished will cost $250,000. It is to be opened before the Chinese New year, and when in full blast will be a new place of interest to all who visit Hangchow.

We have had an unusually hot summer, and the natives predict a sickly autumn.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

KIUKIANG.

30th August.

The water here has only gone down five inches. It has fallen as much as three inches in a day, but it has also risen again, so that one day it is up and another down. The Bund is still covered. I have noticed day after day that in the morning the water has been down a couple of inches, whilst at four o'clock in the afternoon it has been up again to the mark it was at the previous day at the same time. There is no tide here, so it is difficult to understand how this is. On the bursting of the dyke on the opposite side, and the consequent flooding of the country to the back of it, it was thought a perceptible diminution of the body of water on the settlement would take place, but no such result followed. The flooded country is very extensive. From native sources, I gather that the water extends thirty miles from the river bank, and that twenty thousand families—estimated at seven persons each—have been rendered homeless. In the city of Kiukiang the number of refugees is variously estimated. A Chinaman, himself a refugee, said there were eight hundred to a thousand, but this is far below the mark and only referred to those located at one part of the city. In one of the public buildings—the Examination Hall, I believe—there are 1,200 alone, while the temples have also their quota. The refugees created quite a panic when the first batch of them arrived. A crowd of them went into a pawn-shop, demanding three hundred strings of cash. They remained there all day till they got something. Another lot visited a cash shop, where they wanted a hundred strings. After several hours of bargaining they left, receiving four strings in satisfaction of all demands.

The Taotai and several officials have presented the new arrivals with a thousand strings of cash, to be divided when the immigration shall have ceased. It is thought by that time there will be upwards of ten thousand people, so the division of the cash will not give much to each person. In some of the temples they are receiving rations, on the understanding that they will not go about the city demanding cash and threatening people. Should they do so, their supply of rice will be stopped. They are put under headmen, one man being appointed to look after and be responsible for fifty people, and he goes round and collects the rice.

The refugees demand passports to go elsewhere, but the authorities decline to grant them. Various privileges are associated with these passports. For instance, people in boats pass all native Custom stations without their boats being overhauled. At the last inundation passports were granted—a passport being issued to five hundred people. This body had the document pasted on a board and carried before them, demanding relief from all they met. At one house they asked for some ten thousand strings of cash, exhibited their passports, and threatened to pull down the house about the owner's ears if he did not comply. Then there was a row, and some lives were lost. As the officials of this place granted the passports they got into trouble, and so, to prevent any similar disturbance, they have declined to accede to the wish of the multitude.

It is almost certain that there will be no harvest this Fall, or if there is, it will be a very poor one. The refugees, in this case, will not all return to their homes, but will roam about the country, some going as far south as Canton, begging or working as it best suits them.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

CHEFOO.

30th August.

The hot summer weather has now given place to cool easterly breezes. Visitors come and go—some seeking health and are not disappointed. The thermometer has fallen to a bearable eighty, and lower after nightfall. General news scant. It has been finally decided that there will be no race-meeting this Autumn. Only two local stables were forthcoming, reducing the excitement to a minimum. Perhaps a Spring Meeting may be arranged in lieu of our usual September one. Our roads are getting on beautifully, and at a recent sederunt, the Committee contemplated improvements and projected schemes calculated to impress subscribers with the most implicit confidence. In the meantime it is considered to be superfluous to commence operations until the rains have washed all the surface sand into the sea, and bared the more durable stratum immediately underneath. This may take time, but it will save much expense. In the lower part of the settlement, each individual householder intends to mend his own ways, as the rain only percolates down to the subsoil, on the level, without effecting any radical superficial change.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

NANKING.

MIAO-HIANG NGAN, 30th August.

The refreshing coolness we have been enjoying for the last few days has given way to a sudden, but it is to be hoped short-lived, burst of heat. The late showers have caused many of the creeks and pools in the neighbourhood to overflow, and several of the streets are under water. This is particularly the case in Confucius Square, where the lake in front of the great Temple has encroached upon the thoroughfare even up to the temple gates, so that people have to go plashing through water with bare legs, the strong ones carrying their feebler friends upon their shoulders. The scene there just now is a very curious and a very pretty one. On one side is the great Fu-tsze Miao, with its wide-spreading, curled-up roofs rising tier above tier, and its really imposing facade; while on the other side of the broad pathway, neatly embanked with massive, smooth-cut stone, lies a large sheet of water, surrounded here and there by ornamental pavilions and kiosks. The other day the entire crowd of idlers were thrown into a state of the greatest excitement by an extraordinary portent, which suddenly appeared in the sky. The scene was really very strange, and may be considered worth describing. The writer was one of a ten-party in a large restaurant overlooking the Temple Lake—ah! how little foreigners know of the luxury, the marvellous delicacy, the magical refreshment of pure Chinese tea, especially when one reaches one's eleventh cup—and the conversation was at its liveliest, when suddenly the general attention was turned to an appearance in the clouds, a little to the right of the Golden Mountain. We naturally asked what there was to be seen, and received the excited reply, "Look at the *dragon's tail!*" And sure enough, there was a very peculiar-looking strip of cloud, hanging in an inconsequent manner athwart the mass of clouds that were rolling up from the South; only we must confess that to us it looked less like a dragon's tail than a rat's. However, there was the whole neighbourhood turned out of doors and windows to behold the marvellous phenomenon. "But do you really believe that that strip of cloud is the tail of a veritable dragon?" we asked a lively gentleman from Soochow. "Indeed, I do," was his unhesitating rejoinder. "So will I," we replied, "if the dragon will only show us his head too."

As there has been a good deal in the *Courier* lately about the San Huang or Three Emperors, I have felt rather interested in the discovery of a temple in my immediate neighbourhood called the San Huang Miao. It is under the care of a respectable and intelligent man who lives there with his wife; there are no priests, for in the view of this purest of all phases of religion in China, none are necessary. What is to be seen and heard there fully bears out the recently published theories of Mr. Alabaster. Upon the altar are three figures. That in the centre represents Fuhhi, holding a tablet inscribed with his mysterious *pa-kua-tazo*; to his left sits Shin-nung with a green fruit in his hand, symbolising the "five sorts of grain," while on the right is Huang-ti grasping a short wand or sword—the semblance of human sovereignty. These three figures, said the old man in charge, are emblematic of Heaven, Earth and Man; in fact T'ien Huang, Ti Huang, and Tin Huang are simply other expressions for Fuh-hi, Shin-nung and Huang-ti. There are not many temples in China dedicated to this worship. The one in question was built during the Ming Dynasty, destroyed by the rebels during their occupation of the city, and only restored a few years ago. It is a neat, but very small and unpretentious place, and not to be compared with the imposing Buddhist sanctuaries in its immediate neighbourhood. The following sentences are inscribed in large letters upon the door: "The Son of Heaven lives for ten thousand years!" "The Holy Man is immortal."

Two men were executed in this city the other day for coining false money.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

Dentist, to old lady about purchasing some false teeth:—"For mastication, my dear madam, they can only be surpassed by nature herself." Old lady:—"Oh, laws, doctor! I don't care nothing about the mastication if I can only chaw with 'em."

THE "SHEN-PAO" ON THE SEPARATION OF THE SEXES IN CHINA.

China in her adherence to forms and rules exceeds every other nation of the present time, and in her contact with foreign nations much resembles the condition of the ancient State of Lu, of the "Spring and Autumn." The kingdoms contemporary with Lu regarded force and wealth as pre-eminent, as exemplified in the official hills and cities seas of Chi, or the six armies of Chou, or the double extension of forces by Choo; all this time Lu was daily growing weaker without power of recovery, and amidst the fierce struggles of the five maintainers, could only send envoys, facile of speech, to the various Courts, to make conventions, give presents, and discuss diplomatic etiquette, thus enabling her to resist force with the wine cup and platter, and deceit with the cap and gown. Modern intercourse with foreign nations exactly corresponds to these ancient times, for, as we have repeatedly stated, China, as regards power and wealth, now resembles the ancient kingdoms of Lu* and the E Chow. Scholars capped and gowned, naturally honouring their Prince, cry out at such language and, deem it slanderous, but as this is the exact state of affairs, respect to our Prince notwithstanding, the truth cannot be concealed. Moreover, our Holy Confucius specially desired the spread of true doctrine to Lu and Chow, and exposed their weakness, but he was not said to calumniate them. Then how can (it be said) of the *Shen-pao?* Lu, owing to its excessive strictness in forms, ceremonies and politeness, never employed force, hence their weakness; men nevertheless respected them and did not defraud and cheat them. Are not modern times like this? But forms and ceremonies, are accessories, not essentials, and are now-a-days a mere formal inheritance, till from the highest to the lowest a polite demeanour has become a mere deceptive appearance. Among forms, the chief place must be given to the rules of decorum between men and women. For settling such matters the ancients had the "inner rule," in which statements to serve as instances are made, that daughters should serve their parents and wives their parents-in-law. Ancient Princes, fearful lest essentials should be misunderstood, became strict about accessories in order to guard against vice and general dissipation, and statements to the effect "that the gossip from the inner apartments should not go abroad," and "ordering women always to have a light when they moved about at night (in the house)," were made for the purpose of defining rules for the relations of the sexes, the breaking of which would result in a general relaxation of manners; but the study of these forms requires care and discrimination. In the social intercourse between men and women of Western nations, there does not appear to be much regard shown for appearances, but their custom appears more effective against vice than China's does, where women do not walk out, seldom see their relations, but where the evil odour of indecorous proceedings reaches on high up to Heaven, thus proving that restrictions in China are excessive and that too much attention is paid to mere form. Foreign men and women meet and take their meals together without harm, thus showing they regard mere form with scanty respect; but notwithstanding their freedom in this respect, the strictness of their behaviour shows how they esteem real decorum. Yesterday we noticed in our paper that the Chinese Ambassador had received foreigners in England after foreign fashion, his two wives also being present. This had given general satisfaction, and Englishmen spoke with satisfaction of the entertainment. But had Kuo given it at his yamên in China, he would have been ridiculed and called vicious and dissipated. Chinese decorum declares the sexes should be separated, and that if Kuo's example be followed, and unrestricted social intercourse allowed, the body cannot be rectified, nor the family ruled, and if the family cannot be ruled, how can the State be governed; startling indeed. But this separation is, after all, a mere formal part of decorum. If you go to the base of it, you find that Huang and Ying, ancient Empresses ruled at the palace and governed as ably as any nine men. Lohiang, wife of Wee Wang, was styled Minister and assisted Wang and San in many public affairs without any scrupules about seeing each other. The I Li, too, says when presents are sent to a Prince's wife, she ought to receive the envoys in the palace and accompany them to the door when leaving, thus showing interviews were then allowed. In the times of Spring and Autumn virtuous and able ladies did not remain concealed out of sight in the female apartments. Such were the customs among ancient princes; but after generations, following the mere outward form and desobeying the spirit, did not allow of social intercourse. Thus the custom has become formalized and stricter every year, till men treating lightly the abilities of their womankind, have desired them to attend solely to food, needle-work, and domestic duties, to remain hidden in the shadow of the house. Women now retire of their own accord resulting in ignorance of the ceremonial usages customary in society. Even with distant relations they only make an obeisance and retire, whilst a more prolonged meeting with nearer relations causes many blushes. If the voice is raised, or a very agreeable conversation is proceeding, if she does not avoid men but treats all with equal courtesy, her relations become her bitter critic and cast slurs on her good name. But what is seldom seen is greatly sought after, so women when they do see men regard them from head to foot with intense curiosity, and if the man be good looking, she is sure to be struck with admiration, with results perhaps pernicious to both parties. *Cela va sans dire.* But mutual freedom between man and woman, receiving guests at home, taking meals together, and constantly seeing each other, prevent either taking any particular notice of the other. On the other hand, by not seeing men, remaining unemployed with vacant minds in their apartments, attending only to household affairs, when a man is seen by a woman the idea strikes her that her beauty is known to one at least, and her mind is half ashamed, half devoted to thinking of her paint and her ornaments; therefore at funerals and feasts and home meetings, women wear themselves out thinking about their apparel, devote all their energies to adorning and beautifying themselves, and give themselves up for ten days or a month beforehand to their preparations. At the time of the Spring outings they act thus, and the idle dissipated young fellows class them according to their good looks, or, worse, get bad women to seduce them away and ruin their good name. Such are the results of seldom seeing men. The most rigid in following these customs in China are the inhabitants to the South of the river. But in the North and among the Mongols there is more freedom. Elders and juniors, when meeting are asked to see the ladies. Friends and their wives can sit and talk together, not to mention relations far or near. But Southerners on hearing this call it odd and barbarous, and exceeding the laws of decorum. Do, then, more mishaps occur in the North than in the South? It cannot be said so. Thus we see that, after nature, men and women should see each other, and how can it be asserted women should be concealed in inner apartments? Our Minister acts as he likes in England, but when he returns and is greeted and feasted, is his wife to be made to come out? No, she will remain in her rooms. The Western nations do not separate men and women, but they possess in abundance all the essentials of true decorum. China, too, knows it well; but she regards as essential the mere accessories of etiquette. Difficult, indeed, is the discussion of this question.—*N. C. Daily News.*

* Alluding to a state monopoly of metals and salt.

† Six armies

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 7th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong		Amoy		Shanghai		Nagasaki	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.94	30.02	29.98	30.06	29.91	30.00	29.96	29.96
Thermometer attached	91.0	88.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	76.0	82.2	77.0
Direction of Wind	SSW	W	SSE	NNW	NE	NE	NNW	N
Force	4	1	5	2	3	3	5	3
Dry Thermometer	89.0	85.5	85.0	83.0	81.0	76.0	83.2	78.0
Wet Thermometer	81.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	79.5	73.0	76.5	70.2
Weather	b.c.	c.	o.c.u.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c	c.b.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

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for the
AUTUMN SEASON,
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COLOURED GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS.

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Apply to
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Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1081

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For Particulars, apply to
DORABJEE AND HING KEE,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1878. [1196

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1122

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CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
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WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
$18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

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QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
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Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [26

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [20

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [1388

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [t34

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [32

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [136

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [33

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [23

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 400,000; EQUAL TO $555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the Sam Tye Lee Hong.
KWOK ACHEONG, of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMBI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1480

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 104,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date	Tls. 754,000

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. REEDS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.

SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

AGENCIES IN
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.
Subject to a charge of 12 °/₀ for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1878. [45

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)	Kidd	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON	Mikado (str.)	Barclay		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Hesperia (str.)	Paulsen	—	Siemssen & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON	Strathleven (str.)	Pearson		Davis & Co.	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON	Imbat (str.)	Stewart		Holliday, Wise & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Bertie Biglow	Ferguson	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Moss Glen	Carson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Silas Fish	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Lottie Moore	Hudson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Albert Russell	Carver	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Sumner R. Mead	Dixon	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Athene	Findly	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Dirigo	Staples	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND	Centennial	Bearse	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Belgic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 11th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sir Charles Napier	French	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sarah Belle	Ditchburn	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Elvetico	C. Fondini	Hongkong	D. Musso & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Japan (str.)	H. de Smidt	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Venice (str.)	P. Rhode	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SAIGON	Quarta (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 12th inst., at 6 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Gauvain	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Rajamattiamuhar (s.)	G. T. Hopkins	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
CALLAO	Arabia	Klaenforth	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Madeleine	Pateau	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Salvadora (str.)	Larrinaga	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	De la Marcello		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Tigre (str.)	Lormier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAIWAN, & TAMSUI	Taiwan (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Douglas (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., at noon.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Cullen		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [27

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 °/₀.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [201

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWS, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS ..... $31,700,000.
SURPLUS ..... $5,500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.
For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [202

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON:
TRÜBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

SHIPPING ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ALBERT RUSSELL, American bark, Carver.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ALDEBARAN, British bark, Cole.—Chinese.
ALVA, Portuguese ship, Souza.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
AMOY, British steamer, Peters.—Siemssen & Co.
ANGOSTURA, German bark, Boysen.—Carlowitz & Co.
ATHENE, British bark, A. Findlay.—Olyphant & Co.
BALCARRY, British bark, Kinmond.—Siemssen & Co.
BELGIC, British steamer, Meyer.—O. & O. Co.
BENEFACTOR, American bark, Hayden.—Russell & Co.
BERTIE BIGLOW, British ship, Ferguson.—Meyer & Co.
BRAEMAR CASTLE, British steamer, Ayles.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
BREMA, German bark, Timpe.—Wieler & Co.
CATHERINA, German bark, Schultz.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, Bearce.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British bark, Place.—Rozario & Co.
CONQUEST, British steamer, Scott.—Kwong Lee Yuen & Co.
COSMO, British ship, Laverick.—P. & O. Co.
DARTMOUTH, British bark, Robertson.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
DHARWAR, British ship, T. A. Freebody.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
DIRIGO, American bark, Staples.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ELVETICO, Italian bark, C. Fondini.—D. Musso & Co.
FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Schweer.—Melchers & Co.
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British bark, McEachern.—Borneo Co.
GOLDEN SPUR, British ship, Farrell.—Chinese.
HAIL COLUMBIA, American schooner, Brereton.—Chinese.
HANSA, German bark, Deneken.—Wieler & Co.
HIGHLANDER, American ship, Hutchinson.—Captain.
HOTSPUR, British bark, Shaw.—Chinese.
HYLTON CASTLE, British bark, Scott.—Kien Tye Loong.
JOSEPHUS, Am. ship, Rogers.—Russell & Co.
LIZZIE PERRY, British bark, Pitman.—Meyer & Co.
LOTTIE MOORE, American bark, Hudson.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
MADAGASCAR, German steamer, Timm.—Siemssen & Co.
MADELINE, French bark, Pateau.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
MARITIME UNION, British ship, J.-Elliott.—Captain.
MARY FRASER, British ship, Dexter.—Captain.
MINNA, German bark, Dah.—Meyer & Co.
MONETA, British bark, Bisset.—Russell & Co.
MOSS GLEN, British bark, Nichols.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
PENEDO, Brit. steamer, Cain.—Melchers & Co.
PERIM, British steamer, Jones.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
PRESTO, British bark, Laidman.—Meyer & Co.
QUARTA, German steamer, Haye.—Soey Shing.
REGENT, American ship, Bowdoin.—Chinese.
ROSIE WELT, American ship, Welt.—P. and O. Co.
SAGA, Swedish bark, Sitfversparre.—Captain.
SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, Larrinaga.—Remedios & Co.
SARAH BELL, British bark, Ditchburn.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SILAS FISH, American bark, Williams.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SIR CHARLES NAPIER, British ship, French.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
SOMERSET, British steamer, Green.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, Hughes.—Captain.
STANFIELD, British steamer, Dudley.—Borneo Company.
SUMATRA, Am. ship, Clough.—Russell & Co.
SUMNER R. MEAD, American ship, Dixon.—Russell & Co.
TAUNTON, British ship, Armstrong.—Siemssen & Co.
TEK LI, German bark, Petersen.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
TROWBRIDGE, British ship, Stapleden.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
TYBURNIA, Brit. bark, Golder.—Olyphant & Co.
VARUNA, German bark, Sachau.—Wieler & Co.
VENICE, British steamer, Rhode.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [15

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

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HONGKONG.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain H. de Smidt, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1878. [1500

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"VENICE,"
P. Rhode, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock Afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1878. [1501

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"QUARTA"
will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 6 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Charterer.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1878. [1504

FOR LONDON.

THE British Steamer
"IMBAT,"
Captain Stewart, is shortly expected, and will be despatched as above.
For Freight, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents;
or, to Messrs. THOMAS & MERCER, Canton.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1878. [1509

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship
"HESPERIA,"
Paulsen, Master, will be despatched on or about the 15th September A.C.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1878. [1467

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship
"STRATHLEVEN,"
Captain Pearson, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th September.
The "STRATHLEVEN" has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVIS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1878. [1468

FOR LONDON.

THE 3/3 L I I British Ship
"BERTIE BIGLOW,"
Ferguson, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1878. [1396

FOR CALLAO.

THE A1 British Ship
"ARABIA,"
Klaenforth, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1878. [1466

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"LOTTIE MOORE,"
Hudson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1878. [1406

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"ALBERT RUSSELL,"
Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1878. [1407

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Bark
"SARAH BELLE,"
Ditchburn, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1878. [1363

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"MOSS GLEN,"
Carson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1878. [1317

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A1 French Bark
"MADELEINE,"
Pateau, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1878. [1339

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"SILAS FISH,"
Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [1272

FOR HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L.II American Bark
"DIRIGO,"
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1878. [1273

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Ship
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"
French, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1878. [1044

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship
"MIKADO,"
Captain Barclay, expected here on the 2nd September, and having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
The "MIKADO" has good accommodation for First-class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1878. [1454

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A1 American Ship
"CENTENNIAL,"
Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1878. [1m1486

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship
"SUMNER R. MEAD,"
Dixon, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1878. [1421

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 Italian Barque
"ELVETICO,"
C. Fondini, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
D. MUSSO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1878. [1375

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Barque
"ATHENE,"
Findly, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1878. [1m1377

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 10th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
also,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1878, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 13th September, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1878.

FOR SALE.

THE British Steamship
"AMERICA,"
of 563 tons Register and about 16,500 piculs Capacity.
For further Particulars, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1878. [1183

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SPECIALLY SELECTED.

MARSALA WINES
OLD PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (equal to about 12 dozen), $50.
In Octaves (equal to about 6 dozen) ..... $30.
LONDON PARTICULAR.
In Quarter-Casks (about 12 dozen) ..... $45.
In Octaves (about 6 dozen) ..... $25.
GEO. SMITH & Co.,
Agents for China, Hongkong, and Japan.
458] NORTON & Co., Agents.

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HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO. hold consignments of
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JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED FILES, AXES, ADZES, AUGERS, CHISELS, AND OTHER TOOLS, AND CUTLERY.
RUGS, CARPETS (BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY) suitable for Ships.
STORER'S PAINTS AND OILS.
SHIPS' LAMPS.
FILTERS, TRAVELLING RUGS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1878. [6m767

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS, and OILMAN'S STORES,
Of the Best Quality and at the Shortest Notice.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1878. [1126

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE

EXTRACTS.

A HINT.

Our Daisy lay down
In her little nightgown,
And kissed me again and again,
On forehead and cheek,
On lips that would speak,
But found themselves shut, to their gain.

Then foolish, aboard,
To utter a word,
I asked her the question so old,
That wife and that lover
Ask over and over,
As if they were surer when told.

There close at her side
"Do you love me?" I cried;
She lifted her golden crowned head,
A puzzled surprise
Shone in her gray eyes—
"Why, that's why I kiss you," she said.

—*Public Opinion.*

CYPRIOT WOMEN.

The Turks when describing a Greek girl say that she is kneaded up with tricks. They ought to know, for in the palmy days of the harems those institutions contained many a young lady from the Ægean Isles, bought by agreement with her kinsfolk; and doubtless so late as two years ago the Turkish girl merchant paid his yearly visits to Cyprus. His ostensible purpose was to recruit dancing girls, for the word slavery was not to be so much as mentioned among the Greeks; but it was pretty well understood that when a young Cypriot woman accepted an offer to go and dance at Constantinople or Bagdad her relatives saw no more of her unless she turned up in after years as a large widow with a great deal of superfluous jewellery about her. Vassilopoulos, the innkeeper, used to say (but this was some years ago) that the pashas, and even his Majesty the Sultan, had a particular liking for the Cypriot maidens, owing to their merry eyes and their incomparable grace in dancing; and that if it had not been for the vigilance of the Cyprian young men and the patriotic disinterestedness of Cyprian mothers the whole female population of the island sacred to Aphrodite would have found its way into the Turkish seraglios. This statement contained possibly but a grain of truth; for Cyprian mothers of the peasant class, when overburdened with families, did not think twice about accepting a merchant's offer of a cash payment in exchange for one of their daughters. The transaction was not, indeed, regarded as honourable; it was not talked about, and some mystery had to be observed in conveying the girl away; but the merchant scarcely selected more than a score or two of the population every year, and it was known that the chosen few were going to a life of brilliant possibilities which might result in their wielding considerable power in the State and sending home frequent remittances to their relations. For the rest, the female population in Cyprus, as in the other Greek islands, much exceeded that of the males; and when the innkeeper's two sons Dimitri and Pericles went a-courting they must have found the marriage market rather overstocked. The Cyprian damsel is a curious compound of fascinations and oddities. Seen at her best on one of those innumerable saints' days when she does no work beyond tricking herself out in fine clothes and assisting her mother to dispense hospitality, she looks like a masquerade heroine, whatever be her station. She weaves up her hair with gold coins, twists it, plaits it, and contrives, with a red and yellow kerchief, a head-dress which looks likes a turban but his made top-heavy by being surmounted with an embroidered muffin-cap and tassel. She wears baggy breeches, sky-blue or pink, which descend to the knee, the rest of the legs and feet being bare, except when to honour company she reluctantly dons a pair of babouches, in which she feels uncomfortable. She is generally fat, and wears a short jacket profusely braided, which does not reach to her waist; she rouges and whitens her creamy complexion till it looks like the face of a wax image; she paints her eyebrows deep black, and by some cunning pencil-touches at the corners of her eyes, contrives to make them look twice their proper size. Then she's feels happy, and giggles when complimented. She cannot read or write, but she can sing, play on a triangular guitar, and spin round in a fantastic dance which takes her breath away, and makes her cry "Hoo!" while the stranger who watches her turns giddy from sympathy. Nor is she without religion; for during the long Lenten fast and on Fridays throughout the year she lives on bread and olives, considering it a deadly sin to eat "anything that has breathed"—fish included. She sees less sin in telling fibs and in discussing scandal. It takes some time to familiarize oneself with a Cyprian girl; for something of the Mussulman practice of secluding women prevails among the Greeks, and a bevy of maidens will scurry off like frightened poultry if a man approaches them to talk; but once this shyness has worn off the chief conversational topic of the bashful maiden will relate to her neighbours' shortcomings. She will tell you with smothered laughter things which she has learned in the most surreptitious manner; and her dark eyes will sparkle with the fun of mischief-making.

The countless feast-days in the Greek calendar afford an excuse for constant laziness, mixed with social festivities; and there is no hovel so poor but manages somehow on these occasions to put forth fruit-jellies, raw spirits, and coffee to entertain the stranger. Travelling about the island with Vassilopoulos, one was reminded once or twice a week that a day had come when no work was to be done; and, in fact, the fields are as deserted on these days as Scotch ones on a Sunday. In the morning the people troop to church, where the papas (priests) officiate in gorgeous vestments within churches mostly in ruins, but full of votive images in painted marble or in carved wood, dressed out like dolls. In the afternoon romping, gambling, athletic feats, and often shrieking quarrels ending by fights with knives, serve to while away the time until night comes on, when there is a great deal of dancing, singing, and carousing inside barns. All this is gay enough, but soon palls upon the stranger, who finds the people more attractive on working days, when they have no frippery or gewgaws about them. The women are excellent housewives, and their daughters learn early to swab and scrub till they make the stone doorsteps of their cottages shine like alabaster. It might be wished that they were equally active in warring against the parasites which linger in the woodwork of their dwellings; but they seem to treat these creatures as honoured guests, and never disturb them. On working days the Cyprian girl dresses loosely in cotton breeches and chemise, and lets her hair fall down her back, tying it just below the neck with a string of beads. She is surprisingly active despite her plumpness, and races about after goats, pigs, and fowls, with a fleetness which would do credit to a boy. If of marriageable age she will not beg, but at sight of a stranger halloos to her younger sisters to come forth and claim backsheesh; the which having been duly obtained (for these little Greek girls are wonderful coaxers), she levies her share, which is expended in buying finery of the pedlars. The dream of the Greek girl is to be as sumptuous as those Mussulman ladies whom she occasionally sees driving about the island in carts drawn by oxen, and whom she envies with all her heart without being able to see their faces. In all the Greek isles the *ectravrot*, or veiling, of the Mussulman ladies is very close; and their pride is also immense, for, being in a minority, they hold altogether aloof from the Christian women. The wives of second-rate Turkish officials not rich enough to afford ox-carts walk out to the bazaars attended by servants, and whenever they meet a man turn their faces, though veiled, right away from him. In lonely streets or country roads they stand still and turn their backs until he has passed. The Greek women, while laughing at these customs, secretly admire them, as enhancing the majesty of their sex; and one of the first purchases made by a Cyprian maiden when she has saved pocket money is a veil, in which she tries to drape herself, not over-successfully, like the Mussulman dames. This article, however, she only dons indoors; for in the open air it would excite the ire of the Greek boys, besides hiding that beauteous arrangement of rouging, blackening, and whitening above mentioned. Dimitri and Pericles used to assert that a girl's face was no more made for concealment than the moon's, and the maidens of the place would no doubt have agreed with them, feeling proud at the comparison.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONSULS IN TURKEY.

If the British protectorate over what remains of Turkey is to be exercised in the thorough spirit which can alone prevent its becoming a cause of many troubles, one of the first steps to be taken is that of reforming the whole consular service in the Levant. It is highly desirable that the study of Turkish and modern Greek should now be encouraged in England, so that in a few years Government may be able to choose its consular agents among persons conversant with those languages. Meantime the status of the consular dragomans, or canceliers, should be raised. The dragoman is virtually master in the Levantine consulates; he acts as the consul's adviser, business man, and intermediary in all transactions with the local officials; he, moreover, discharges the double functions of interpreter and chief clerk in the consular courts; so that after translating the evidence of witnesses he not unfrequently has a share in pronouncing judgment. It is not too much to ask that an official of so many responsibilities should be a gentleman of unimpeachable character and proved discretion. He ought not to be a mere upper servant in the consul's pay—a retired courier, as some have been; but an official holding her Majesty's commission, having his name in the Foreign Office List, and enjoying a rank equal to that of vice-consul. His salary should be liberal enough to place him above the temptation of accepting bribes; and, wherever possible, he should be a genuine British subject, not a naturalized foreigner. British interests in the East have a time suffered considerably through the business of consulates being conducted by underbred Greeks, who abused the authority in which they were clothed to bully Turkish functionaries. Greeks hate Turks, and are always proud to insult them when they can do so under cover of a foreign flag. Often has the ludicrous but humiliating spectacle been witnessed of a British Consul sitting by with a stolid face while the dragoman, who was supposed to translate his remarks, poured out a volley of foul revilings on the head of an astonished cadi. Even when a Greek means well he cannot always, from his defective knowledge of English manners, interpret his employer's meaning correctly. A British consul once instructed his dragoman to "seriously remonstrate" with a pasha who had done some unwise thing. The two proceeded to the Government House together, and soon the Greek began to shout at the top of his voice. "What are you saying?" asked the consul. "Why," yelled the Greek, "I have just told him that if he makes such a dolt of himself again you'll lay that stick of yours across his back." The consul was drinking the pasha's coffee and smoking his tobacco at the time. If he was scandalized by his servant's brutality one may be sure that the pasha felt no less so, though he said nothing to show it, being used to the unmannerliness of giaours. But no wonder Christians should be called dogs in Turkey, if the most respectable among them are made, through their interpreters, to bark in this fashion.

The consular establishments of other foreign Powers need for the most part more reforming than the English; and as a first measure the Sultan's Government should be advised for the future to refuse the *exequatur* to persons who are not *bona fide* subjects of the State which they represent. Nor should consuls be allowed to carry on any trade or to practise any profession in the cities where they reside. The present system, under which a Levantine, born a subject of the Porte, may act as consul for some foreign Power while carrying on private business as a banker, broker, or merchant, is open to numerous objections. Many of these consuls, representing insignificant States which have no trade whatever with Turkey, have notoriously bought their posts for the sake of enjoying consular immunities—in other words for placing themselves above the laws of their native land. Once appointed they practically cease to belong to any country at all. They pay no taxes to the Porte; if they get into debt or trouble they are inviolable; and they can withdraw as many of their friends as they please from the jurisdiction of Turkish magistrates by granting them passports as foreign subjects. The traffic in passports has been one of the plagues of the East ever since the establishment of the consular courts has afforded slippery Christians an easy method of eluding their obligations towards Mussulmans. British consuls, through the interested misrepresentations of their dragomans, have often been inveigled into granting passports to adventurers claiming to have been born in some British colony; but these were errors committed in good faith, whereas other consuls have openly granted passports to enable their sham countrymen to evade justice. The cheat, the rebel, and even the murderer has benefited by this arrangement to an extent which has made the Levant a happy hunting-ground for rascals, and has rendered the consular courts odious in the eyes of the Turks, as synonymous with all that is base and unjust. The peculiar position in which the Sultan's dominions will be placed for the future suggest the inexpedience of permitting any country to be represented there by adventurers who misuse their powers to further private swindles or to prosecute political intrigues. Those States which have real interests in the East which require watching should be able to pay properly qualified subjects of their own to do the work; and those which have but small interests and cannot afford to pay consuls should be requested to confide the protection of their subjects to some of the greater Powers. In any case the bogus consulates, which only exist for the worry of the Turks, should be abolished one and all, else the Eastern Question will soon be cropping up again in a variety of noisy ways through the machinations of the Russian consuls. It is almost needless to remark that all Russia's representatives in the East will henceforth be political agents privately commissioned to brew as much mischief as they can. They have, as a matter of fact, been engaged in this work for the last fifty years; but their efforts will now derive additional stimulus from the fact that every disturbance in Turkey must give direct trouble to England. The part of "Champion of Oppressed Christians" is far from being yet played out in the East; and the Russian consulates will now become Caves of Adullam for all the discontented and factious rogues who can cover their knavish designs with a pretence of religious grievances. But Russia's role as religious mischief-maker can be rendered much more difficult than it has hitherto been if her agents are deprived of the support of weedy consuls like those above mentioned. All the most disreputable among the Levantine consuls have until now been acting in political partnership with their Russian brethren; but these latter will find themselves isolated when the Porte ceases to tolerate subjects of her own rending her to pieces under the impunity of a consular flag or corruptly obtained passport. The purification of the Levantine consulates has now become a question of police and good order—a first indispensable step towards making the East quiet.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FUTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN RACE.

A very startling essay on the Future of the the Australian Race, by Mr. Marcus Clarke, has been recently published in Melbourne. The author, having deduced from a comprehensive review of history and art that the quality of a race of beings is determined by two things—food and climate—and having proved to his own satisfaction that some of the best nerve-power of England was attracted by the gold discoveries to Australia, and that criminality, being as abnormal a condition as skill in painting and playing, is not reproductive, draws a picture of the Australian of the future that is anything but attractive. He will be, Mr. Clarke maintains, a tall, coarse, strong-jawed, greedy, pushing, talented man, excelling in swimming and horsemanship. His religion will be a form of Presbyterianism; his national policy a democracy tempered by the rate of exchange. His wife will be a thin narrow woman, very fond of dress and idleness, caring little for her children, but without sufficient brain-power to sin with zest. In five hundred years—unless recruited from foreign nations—the breed will be extinct; but in that five hundred years it will have changed the face of Nature and swallowed up all our contemporary civilisation.—*British Medical Journal.*

ON THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

A trip over the Panama railroad gives one an excellent idea of the tropics, and as it is a very leisurely journey, the traveller can observe at his ease. Indeed, the first time I crossed it we ran off the line, but in such a quiet, sedate sort of a way, that we were not conscious of the fact until the conductor requested us to alight while he procured men and crowbars to raise the errant cars on to the right way again. We were not far from Paraiso. On every side was dense tropical forest, with paths, along which tall, sombre-looking Indians were journeying, machete in hand, to their airy huts, which we could see on a little savanna beyond. On every side of the line grew a carpet of the sensitive plant (*Mimosa*), which folded up behind and ahead of us as we walked along. The sun went down and heat of the day was exchanged for the comparative coolness of the evening. At Paraiso a fandango, or Spanish dance, was going on, and so at that tropical "Paradise"—for so the name means—we halted until the trail arrived and picked us up. But, excepting mail days, there is not even a pretence at hurry, and scarcely any—at least so it was when I knew it—at punctuality. By the Company's contract with the Columbian Government they must run a train at least once a day over the isthmus and back again. Now as the fare is £5, few people, unless on business intent, will travel by this expensive line. The result is that on ordinary "off days" the passengers are few, and to use the familiar language of the functionaries, mostly "dead heads," that is, favoured or impecunious persons travelling with free passes; and as the railroad gentlemen are the most liberal of people in this way of passes to all distinguished personages, and even—as I have reason to know—to some who do not at all come under that category, it is a passenger's own blame if, in the transit from sea to sea, he does not learn something of that weary road which Balboa first trod, and since that memorable year of 1512, so many thousands more, gentle and simple, courageous and cowardly, good, bad, and indifferent. The first fifteen miles of the line is built on tressels over a deadly swamp, but afterwards the scenery is pleasing and the vegetation rich. Palm trees of several varieties and bamboos are on every side; and among other plants strange to the traveller who peeps out of the carriage window, are the great orchids which climb over the trees, mingled with the purple convolvullus, and a hundred other tropical parasites. Yet this road was cut with great toil and at the cost of many men's lives. The passenger who knows the history of the enterprise cannot help thinking as he sits in safety and comparative comfort, of the road as strewn with "dead labourers, victims of fever, exhaustion, suicide, like a battle field."—*The Countries of the World," by Dr. Robert Brown.*

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The Post Office is a very ancient institution in China. Marco Polo, in his graphic and marvellously veracious account of the kingdom of the Great Kaan, spoke in terms of rapturous wonderment of the high state of efficiency in which the system of *yamb*—or postal stations—was kept up in his day. According to him government buildings of a pretentious style of architecture, and well furnished within, were placed at every twenty-five miles upon all the main thoroughfares throughout the empire, and 200 to 400 horses maintained at each station for the special purpose of conveying despatches to and fro. Between these posthouses, moreover, little forts were located at intervals of three miles, in which dwelt men-runners who supplemented the horse-service, and, it is presumed, perfected the ramifications of the system. It is curious to read of the state of advancement thus attained by a (to us still uncivilized) nation in the disposition of an important department of the body politic fully six centuries ago, and to contemplate at the same time the almost primitive condition of backwardness in which postal arrangements were allowed to remain in our own country, until two or three centuries later on. The first recorded employment of post-horses in England was by Edward IV., who, when engaged in war with Scotland, ordered posts to be established at intervals of twenty miles, with relays by which his couriers were enabled to travel at the rate of seventy miles a day. This arrangement, however, was dropped with the cessation of hostilities, and it was not until Henry VIII. came to the throne that the permanent government post was organized, which has since developed by more or less rapid stages into the elaborate and marvellous institution of which the country now may so well be proud. Whilst England has thus been studiously progressive in her treatment of the matter, China, with that fatality which has always carried her up to a certain degree of perfection in most things and there, left her, has not only failed to make any advance but has actually gone back, and is at this moment behind what she was 600 years ago as regards postal facilities. One may look in vain nowadays for the handsome stations, sumptuously furnished and excellently horsed, which so excited the astonishment of the medieval traveller. Relics, however, of once well-ordered system remain in the shape of couriers, who convey despatches at the rate of from 180 to 200 miles a day, the mandarins of the several districts being held responsible to horse and hurry them on. These men are employed solely in the duty of carrying government communications, the correspondence of the public being left to shift wholly for itself so far as the government is concerned.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 7th Sept., 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 36 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 3.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.50 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$38.00 to 54.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$38.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$78.00 to 81.50
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.85 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.58
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 9lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. XQ p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.90
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.55 to 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.70 to 0.72
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.70 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.10
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.90 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.15 to 3.20
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.75 to 5.80
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.10 to 4.15
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Broadcloths, per piece	$2.50 to 3.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.65 to 3.75
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.45
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.75
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.75 to 5.80
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.60 to 8.65
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.60 to 8.75
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.45 to 8.55
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.55 to 6.60
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.50 to 5.65
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.50 to 5.65
Lead, Hole Shop, per picul	$5.30 to 5.45
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$62.00 to 62.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$63.00 to 63.50
Steel, English, per tub	$3.30 to 3.35
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.15 to 4.25
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.30 to 7.35
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$18.60 to 19.50
Tin, Plates, per box	$4.90 to 5.65

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Sinam, per picul	$0.85 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Bêche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$14.00 to 14.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$63.50 to 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$130 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.85 to 3.15
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE

Camphor, packed, per picul	$19.00 to 19.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per picul	4,300 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$3,600 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$37.00 to 37.50
Coals, Allout, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.00 to 10.50
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.00 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$28.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$17.80 to 18.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$15.80 to 16.50
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$15.60 to 16.20
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.60
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.00 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 22.60
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.6.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.1.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.60 to 9.60
Elephant's Tooth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Tooth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.65 to 1.90
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.75 to 3.80
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.85 to 6.90
Fungus	$38.00 to 39.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$290 to 295
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$130 to 210
Gums, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.0.0 to 18.5.0
Gums, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.50
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.55 to 8.75
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.75
Fee Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.3.5 to 5.8.0
Peas, White, per picul	$2.28 to 2.30
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.23 to 2.32
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.60 to 1.72
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.98 to 2.02
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.92 to 1.94
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.5.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,000 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.46 to 2.48
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.42 to 2.44
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.20 to 2.52
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.66 to 1.96
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Saigon, Rump bags	$2.00 to 2.05
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.90 to 1.92
Rice, Japan	$2.44 to 2.46
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.45 to 6.75
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.10 to 3.25
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.3.8
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 90.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.50
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.25 to 4.35
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.25 to 7.35
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.60 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.50
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.00 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.25 to 2.38
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.3.0 to 5.8.5
Window Glass, per box	$2.55 to 2.65

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Ajax	Sept. 8	Kidd	Brit. str	1550	Butterfield & Swire	S'pore, &c.
Amoy	Sept. 3	Peters	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Asia	Sept. 7	Djornp	Dan. str	880	Meyer & Co	
Belgic	Aug. 30	L. Meyer	Brit. str	1716	O. & O. S. S. Co	Yokohama
Bombay	Feb. 13		Brit. str	749	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Braemar Castle	Sept. 8	H. Ayles	Brit. str	1427	Adamson, Bell & Co	Shanghai
China	Aug. 27	T. Alderton	Brit. str	1036	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
China	Aug. 28	Ackerman	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Repairing
Cobu	Aug. 26	Juchnsagari	Span. str	250	Russell & Co	Repairing
Conquest	Sept. 6	Scott	Brit. str	317	Kwong Lee Yuen	Haiphong
Douglas	Sept. 8	Pitman	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fat-choy	—	Holland	Brit. str	153	G. McBain	
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Japan	Sept. 1	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1685	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Calcutta
Kinshan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiu-Kiang	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiung-chow	—	—	Brit. str	404	Kwok Acheong	
Lorne	Sept. 2	McCulloch	Brit. str	1035	Melchers & Co	
Madagascar	Sept. 4	Timm	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Namoa	Sept. 4	Westoby	Brit. str	842	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Norna	June 23		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Orissa	Sept. 5	Briscoe	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Paladin	Sept. 1	Parton	Brit. str	996	N. Mody & Co	
Penedo	Aug. 29	Cain	Brit. str	825	Melchers & Co	Manila
Perim	Sept. 6	R. A. Jones	Brit. str	1013	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Powan	—	—	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Quarta	Aug. 19	Haye	Ger. str	731	Sooy Shing	Saigon
R'anattiananhar	Sept. 4	Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Salvadora	Sept. 8	Larrinaga	Span. str	550	Remedios & Co	Amoy
Sea Gull	July 18	Roberts	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Somerset	Sept. 6	Green	Brit. str	645	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
Taiwan	Sept. 6	M. Young	Brit. str	401	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.
Venice	Sept. 4	Rhode	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta
Wenchow	Sept. 5	Shaw	Brit. str	560	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
White Cloud	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	852	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Albert Rusbell	July 15	Carver	Amr. bk	762	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Aldebaran	Aug. 30	Cole	Brit. bk	398	Chinese	
Alva	July 16	de Souza	Port. sh	631	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Manila
Angostura	Aug. 31	Boyson	Ger. bk	428	Carlowitz & Co	
Aristide	Sept. 4	Labaye	Fren. bk	399	Carlowitz & Co	
Athene	July 15	Findlay	Brit. bk	600	Olyphant & Co	New York
Balcarry	Aug. 22	Kinmond	Brit. bk	476	Siemssen & Co	Valparaiso
Benefactor	Aug. 2	Hayden	Amr. bk	596	Russell & Co	New York
Bertie Bigiow	July 22	Ferguson	Brit. sh	1142	Meyer & Co	London
Brema	Sept. 8	Timpe	Ger. bk	380	Wieler & Co	
Carl Ritter	Aug. 19	Jager	Ger. bk	526	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Catherina	Aug. 19	Schultz	Ger. bk	421	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Centennial	Aug. 21	Pearse	Amr. sh	1286	Russell & Co	Portland (O.)
C. Andrews	June 19	G. Place	Brit. bk	356	Rozario & Co	Sydney
Coerna	July 18		Amr. sch	150	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Corrientes	Aug. 1	J. Jones	Brit. bk	598	Olyphant & Co	Portland (O.)
Cosmo	Sept. 1	Laverick	Brit. sh	1220	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Dartmouth	Aug. 7	Robertson	Brit. bk	915	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Dharwar	Aug. 18	Freebody	Brit. sh	1300	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Dirigo	July 14	Staples	Amr. bk	684	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
Elvetico	Aug. 2	Fondini	Ital. bk	546	D. Musso & Co	S. Francisco
Emeleo V.	Sept. 8	Marullo	Ital. bk	724	D. Musso & Co	
Formosa	Sept. 1	Schwoer	Ger. sh	282	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
G'morganshire	Aug. 2	McEachern	Brit. bk	456	Borneo Co	Nagasaki
Glory	Aug. 12	Bucholtz	Siam. bk	427	Chinese	
Golden Spur	Sept. 4	Farrell	Brit. sh	656	Chinese	Haiphong
Goliah	July 11	Dentzan	Siam. bk	542	Woo Tye Hong	Bangkok
Hail Columbia	Sept. 4	Brereton	Amr. sch	353	Chinese	
Highlander	June 19	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Captain	
Hot